

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1893.

NUMBER 7

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 14th, 1893.

It is the opinion of many prominent medical authorities that there will be a widespread epidemic of cholera in Europe this year, and that it will rage with special intensity in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Its appearance in Marseilles the past week must be considered a partial confirmation of the prediction. In view of this impending visitation, it would be a wise policy for the Brazilian government to at once take steps to ward off the danger of a cholera invasion, and to prepare for its treatment in case it should pass the bounds of a reasonable quarantine. And in any such precautionary effort it should be remembered that quarantine is but one of the means required, and in reality the least important. It will be necessary, of course, to create effective quarantine stations, and to these should be attached proper lazaretto and hospital accommodations so that we may not again see the barbarous and inhuman expulsion of pest-ridden ships from these shores. We shall hope to see, therefore, a properly equipped quarantining station at Pernambuco, as well as at Ilha Grande, and we trust that provisions will be made for the landing of passengers and immigrants on arrival, and for their proper treatment in case of sickness. At the same time the government should adopt measures for the prompt restriction of immigration at the first appearance of a cholera epidemic, for it is far less expensive and more humane to forbid the immigrants coming, than to submit them to the rigors of quarantine restrictions here. More important than all these, however, are the local sanitary precautions which ought to be taken in every city and seaport of the country—securing a good supply of pure water, improving drainage systems, cleansing streets, grounds and buildings, removing all filth-producing establishments from thickly-populated localities, and instructing the people to understand the necessity of cleanliness, good habits and good food. If the authorities can induce the people to live rationally and in a cleanly manner, they will have the best protection against epidemic diseases that human skill can devise. Add to this an effective and skillful sanitary board, which knows how to isolate every case of contagious disease as soon as discovered,

and they will require nothing more. The work begun by the prefect of this city in improving the streets and destroying pest-breeding places, should be continued. All *casarios* in the thickly settled districts should be closed, and their inmates should be removed to the suburbs. In this the tram companies can render good service by providing more and cheaper transportation service, and capitalists can confer an inestimable boon on this pest-ridden city by building suitable houses for the poor. The large tenements which exist in the crowded districts should, at all hazards, be closed and cleansed. Then, too, the whole Sauda district should be cleaned out and a new water front should be provided for. There is no disputing the assertion that this foul-smelling, congested and badly-built district is a principal source of all the contagious diseases which afflict us. The removal of the marine arsenal should give another outlet for its crowded traffic and this street should be the starting point for the new water front which the city will some day be compelled to build. It is of course impossible to undertake all these improvements at once, but assuredly a suitable plan for the future city, cleansed and rebuilt, can be adopted, so that all steps taken henceforth may be in harmony with it. The work should be begun at once.

THE letter addressed by Sr. Serzedello Correia, minister of finance, to the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 8th inst. is a document of such extraordinary imagination that it deserves handing down to posterity among those archives of the financial history of the Brazilian republic, that are enriched by the productions of Srs. Ruy Barbosa and Lucena. Aside from the utter disregard of common courtesy that led the incensed financial secretary of Vice-President Peixoto to send copies of his reply to the *Jornal* to every newspaper in Rio, the current of egotism, the great I, that pervades the document is simply astounding! Let us ask who is Sr. Serzedello Correia? A secretary, an employé of the executive of Brazil, and as such liable to dismissal? And this subordinate takes it upon himself to declare that he had not desired to reply to criticisms on his monstrous bank decree, precisely as if the Brazilian public, and the foreigners, cared a straw for Sr. Serzedello's opinions, once the decree carried the signature of the Brazilian executive. Does the testy young man suppose himself to be a minister in an imperial cabinet, that his ideas are to carry weight? "To the competence of experts, to the good sense of our capitalists and to the criterion of our merchants," Sr. Serzedello left the consideration of the decree of December 17th. It would be interesting to know exactly who among the classes named he consulted. Sr. Ruy Barbosa was accustomed to give book, chapter and verse of his authorities, and why cannot Sr. Serzedello give the ideas of such experts as Dr. Honório Ribeiro, of such capitalists as Srs. Mayrink, Theodureto Souto and Matto Machado, and of such merchants as the gentlemen that form the representative body of Rio's commerce at the *Associação Commercial*? No remedies have been prescribed, says the minister, for the prolonged death struggle of the market, for the great difficulties encountered by all classes in their sustenance, for the dangers surrounding the most venerable institutions of the country. And who reduced the secretary's country to the condition he depicts, except the "experts, capitalists and merchants" to whose consideration Sr. Serzedello left his banking decree! If as is stated everything that is native feels itself suffocated, who placed their hands on the throat of the infant republic but the very men who are now this minister's advisers and confidants? If, as Sr. Serzedello asserts, he has devoted his efforts, activity and the "energies of his will" to public affairs from his youth, then it must be confessed that the result as furnished by his financial policy shows how misapplied energies may result in disaster; and if Sr. Serzedello asks nothing for himself, however meritorious this may be *per se*, a circular letter to the press is hardly the proper medium to employ for posing as an honest man, nor for suggesting comparisons with predecessors in his office, who never placed their honesty so publicly before their fellow-countrymen. Sr. Serzedello is young, and has been a soldier; with age, experience will come, and with contemplation he will learn that bankers, merchants and journalists are not to be "hectorized" as

soldiers may be. Then the secretary must remember that it is extremely injudicious to commit to writing the effects of anger. This he has done; and he has by his impetuous document addressed to the *Jornal do Commercio* done more harm to the Brazilian republic, than he can correct even by the withdrawal of every *milreis* of paper money in the country. It is an extreme pity that there is no member of the present cabinet that can serve as a mentor to its military financial secretary.

## CUSTOMS FINES.

The minister of finance has addressed the following note to the minister of foreign affairs in regard to a reclamation of certain English manufacturers against the fines imposed upon their goods for excess of weight:

In reply to the *aviso*, under No. 154 of 16th December last, by which you transmit to me a copy of the note which the charge d'affaires of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, by order of his government, has directed to you, protesting against the imposition of fines by the customs authorities in cases of differences of weight, or of quality, in the volumes of imports of woollens of English origin, and suggesting the expedient proposed by the Bradford chamber of commerce of the government of Brazil conceding a margin of 5%, more or less, on the weight of such goods, desisting from the imposition of any fine when the weight does not exceed that percentage—it is necessary to declare that you can respond to that note that, in view of the terms of the same, the petitioners have no perfect idea of the manner by which such dispatches are expedited in the custom-houses.

The allowance suggested by them for the differences of weight, is determined by diverse dispositions of the consolidated laws of the custom-houses, and is applied in the cases to which they have application, but can not be exceeded.

The causes of differences in weights of woollens, either are, or cannot be entirely those indicated in the reclamation: viz., atmospheric variations and the system of weighing in *grãos*, in place of partial weighing, as is claimed, because neither do these constantly occur, nor do they in all merchandise of the same character, and were piece by piece to be weighed, the result should not be different; it would merely cause a delay in the despatch of business.

Finally, a concession relative to the specified product of a locality, would be unjust and odious, and if, in order to avoid an appearance of this character, it should be generalized, it would not only create confusion in the established and invariably observed practice, but it would also be contrary to what is determined by law.

The system followed in the Brazilian custom-houses is sufficiently protective, because the tare marked upon the packages is accepted, and only when this is wanting is the whole number of pieces weighed, and the tare estimated upon verified weight, no fines being imposed, except in the case that this is exceeded.

It is evident from the foregoing that Minister Serzedello either fails to comprehend the question, or he is avoiding the issue at stake. We do not understand that either favors or exceptions are asked, nor do the petitioners want to introduce any confusion into the customs regulations of the country, which the minister considers to be so well established and so well observed. They simply ask for justice and common-sense rulings in a matter where they are suffering loss and annoyance for a difference in weights upon which they can make no calculation. The imposition of fines made for the absorption of moisture on the voyage and during detention in the custom-house will relieve them of this unmerited penalty. It has been found that these cases of woollen goods will absorb from two to five kilogrammes of water, the quantity depending on the varying conditions of the ship, the atmosphere and the customs store-houses. The recent increase in the duties on imports has of course added to the risk because a smaller difference in weight brings the goods under the rule regulating the fine. Previous to this change of tariff the importer was able to avoid the fine (which is imposed when the difference in duties exceeds 50\$) by dispatching five or six packages at a time. Now they can only dispatch two or three packages at a time, which doubles their own work and that of the custom-house. As these duties are levied on the water absorbed, and not on the goods, the minister might very well take the subject into consideration, so that a long-standing grievance might be removed. This apparently is contrary to law and custom, and the practice of fining merchants because their goods will absorb water, must perforce be continued!

TELEGRAMS FROM NEW YORK ON THE 10TH INST. THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED THE OCCUPATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND THAT TROOPS HAD BEEN DISBARKED IN HONOLULU FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAKING FORMAL POSSESSION.

From the *Financial News*, January 17th, 1893.

## WHY SOUTH AMERICA?

A correspondent wants to know why Mr. J. Spencer Balfour, late M.P. for Burnley, sometime steward of the Cullen Hundreds, and connected with the Liberator Building Society and the London and General Bank, should have chosen South America as his refuge from his enemies. A complete answer could only be given by a person standing in Mr. Balfour's shoes—a rather untenable position just now. But it is easy to see why the great金融家 should have chosen South America in preference to the wilds of Siberia or the uncongenial associations which might strike him in New California. As it is asserted that his specific destination was Brazil, it must be surmised that he had heard of the pending amalgamation of the Banco do Brasil and the Banco da Republica, and, possessing an extensive and peculiar knowledge of banking business, may have thought that he could render valuable assistance to the financiers of the young republic. In the country where banks are formed, amalgamated, smashed, and liquidated with a rapidity and facility quite startling to the ordinary individual, Mr. Balfour might be completely at home. Of course, he may have gone to Uruguay, which may possibly have become a confidential adviser to President Herrera. Perhaps the Argentine may have claimed him, or, what is more likely still, he may be on his way to Chile across the Andes. At all events, we have given a few of the reasons for his choice of South America. It is unnecessary, of course, to account for his flight. The reason of that is pretty plain to all.

## PROTECTION IN URUGUAY.

The new law imposing duties on printed matter imported into Uruguay, was signed by the President on January 23rd and went into effect on the 7th inst. Its effects will hardly be felt on ordinary printed matter, but in the case of work which can not be done in the country, it will prove, as in Brazil, a grievous burden. The law is as follows:

Art. 1.—The undermentioned articles arriving from abroad shall pay to the customs houses of the republic the following specific duties:—Printed books or copybooks of music, 6 cents per kilogramme.—Books, copy and note books, partly or entirely printed or lithographed, 80 cents per kilogramme.—Paper ruled for music without any printing, 50 cents per kilo.—Writing paper, ruled or unruled, with crests, monograms or other impression, \$1 per kilo.—Envelopes with any kind of printing, \$1 per kilo.—Commercial forms and paper, printed or lithographed, such as accounts, invoices, bank notes, bills of exchange, letters, bonds or tickets, loose announcements, with or without calendars, upon paper, cardboard or linen, in ink of one colour, \$2 per kilo.—The same in inks of more than one colour, \$3.—Paper printed, lithographed or autographed, of any kind, with ornaments or designs, wholly or in part, and all other work of lithography, typography, phototype, or any other system, in ink of one colour, \$1 per kilo.—The same in inks of more than one colour, \$2 per kilo.—Empty boxes for matches and for specialties of drugs, confectionery, perfumery, etc., followed by the law of October 4, 1890.

Art. 2.—The articles mentioned above remain subject to the additional duty of 5% upon importation established by the law of October 4, 1890.

Art. 3.—This law shall come into force in fifteen days from its promulgation.

Art. 4.—The law of Jan. 5, 1888, is repealed in so far as it is opposed to the present.

Art. 5.—Let this be communicated, etc.

## POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

In discussing a government measure for the militarization of the police force of Montevideo, which is said to be contrary to the constitution—the *Montevideo Times* of the 26th inst. has the following pertinent remarks on the police systems of England and the United States:

The minister of government alleged, in defence of the step, that the police in the United States were militarized. When I inform him that he is entirely wrong. The police in the United States as in England—and these are acknowledged to be the finest police in the world—are a purely civil body, and are not even directly under government control but under that of the municipal authorities, as we should like to see them here. Certainly the police are subjected to a certain amount of military drill, but this is given—as it is given to youths at college—for the sake of the bodily training and of teaching them to act in concert and to obey a word of command. But this is not allowed to interfere with their purely civil duties, nor are the rigid notions of military discipline allowed to enter into their relations with the people. They are civil servants on a civil duty, just as any clerk in a government office, and any attempt to convert them into a military corps or to take them from their proper duty for improper military purposes, would be simply impossible, for the people would not allow it. Neither Englishmen nor Americans recognize the military as having any authority whatever over civilians, but, on the contrary, the military, when not on active duty, are subject to civil authority, and a soldier or an officer, whether in uniform or not, who misbehaves himself in the public streets, is promptly arrested by the nearest policeman and taken to the police station. Any resistance of the military to police authority, or any attempt of the military to usurp authority over civilians, to abuse them in any way, is immediately resented and promptly checked. On exceptional occasions, such as disorders or great strikes, soldiers are told off for police duty, but the circumstance generally creates ill-feeling, and such duty is strongly disliked by officers and men that they sometimes avoid it even at the risk of punishment for disobedience. The police are there recognized as servants of the people, responsible to the people for the execution of their duties. The military too, though under government control, are recognized as part of the people, set aside for the duty of protecting the others, but when not on that duty subject to the same civil laws and obligations, and without any authority over the people. If, as was recently the case here, a squad of soldiers were to

enter a theatre or other public place of amusement, and to attempt to order the people about and to assume authority over them, they would at once be told to mind their own business and be turned out of the place, no matter whose "superior orders" they pleaded. And their officers would be sent after them.

## CHINESE LABOR.

Rio, January 9th, 1893.

To the Editor:

Sir.—Allow me to make a few remarks on your article in the RIO NEWS of January 31st about Chinese immigration to this country.

I am quite one with you in respect to this project being deceptive, and even go so far as to say it is unworkable as it would be understood here.

For instance, in regard to furnishing Chinese laborers at trans-portion rates less than those paid for European immigrants, I hardly think this is possible; I may mention that in British Guiana \$90.00 (dollars) a head is paid.

The Chinaman is also no fool, and he would not be satisfied with anything but strictly fair and liberal terms in any contract he might engage himself to.

Taking Guiana, where I was for about ten years a planter, I found him to be a good workman. He came out on much the same terms as the coolies from Calcutta and Madras, viz., contract for five years, at the end of which time he was at liberty to engage himself where he pleased, and at the end of ten years his return passage was paid back to China by government, if he wished to return. That is to say, the agreement was made with the government acting on behalf of the planter; in non-fulfillment of the contract he could be punished by law, or in case of desertion from the estate to which he was allotted, or absence from labor without sufficient excuse. His pay was by piece work and paid regularly every week. Sunday was an off day, and in event of sickness he was to be admitted into the estates hospital and received every attention until recovered free of expense, the government paying the medical man. Of course he had his house room free of charge, also.

The average earnings of a good man weekly was twelve to fifteen shillings, world at the very least twenty-five here, taking the much cheaper rate of living there. John Chinaman likes good fare and I am afraid would not be satisfied with our black beans.

Notwithstanding all this it was a difficult matter to keep a Chinese gang together on any one estate and they were indifferent to punishment when caught; the law had no terrors for them. The police also had difficulty in tracking them, one Chinaman being so much like another. Before I left the colony the project was being discussed of introducing them on free terms on account of these difficulties.

I do not, however, agree with you in regard to the "unemployed laboring element here and that it is sufficient for many times the present industrial requirements of the country." All experience goes to prove the contrary. This is my own experience at the present moment on a large *fazenda* in Espírito Santo, where the laborers are well dealt by and punctually paid (I am talking of Brazilians proper). Four days in the week is about as much as you can get out of them and this appertains throughout the country generally I have found. Saints' days and several days after each are holy-days, also, as a rule. Look at the planters in the provinces of Rio and Minas, who are only too ready to give out their crops to be *picked* at halves and the trouble there is to get men on even those terms. I am quite allow that the old *fazendeiro* is not the man to run a *fazenda* to-day with free labor, however.

Some two or three years ago the government undertook through the banks to relieve the planters. There was no stipulation as to how the money should be expended that was raised by mortgages on their *fazendas*; about this time the speculators set in and these men were probably caught in the mad whirl. How much money went to improvement on the estates may be imagined. Taking them as a class, probably the planting body were never so badly off as at the present moment. Go where you will in these two provinces, estates are abandoned and there are very few that are not mortgaged to their full value, or beyond it. Very little new cultivation has been taken in and I believe the future years will show a falling off notwithstanding the high prices of coffee. There can be no doubt about it that where before the emancipation it took a certain number of slaves to work the estate, double that number do not now suffice.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
FRANK A. TREW.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

--The extraordinary session of the Uruguayan Congress was closed on the 6th.

--It is announced that the Uruguayan government is again negotiating for a \$5,000,000 loan in Paris.

--Fires, says the Montevideo Times, are of almost daily occurrence in Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

--In Montevideo 400 retail grocers met on the 31st ult. for the purpose of organizing an association to protect them from oppression by the government.

--A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that the difficulties in the province of Santa Fé are being arranged, the government acceding to the demands of the colonists.

--The representative of the Belgian national factory of arms has offered the Uruguayan government reformed repeating Mauser rifles at \$17.40 each and cartridges at from \$22 to \$40 per thousand.

--The Argentine minister of finance has been authorized to coin one and two-cent copper coins of the value of \$157,013. Also to buy the machinery and tools necessary for lithographing bank notes and for impressing stamps on paper, the expenditure being limited to \$25,000.

--A quarantine of ten days was imposed upon the passengers of the *Nord America* on landing at Buenos Aires.

--The January receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$708,060.37, a considerable increase on the receipts of the same month of 1892.

--The new Argentine minister of interior had not been in office a week before he had a quarrel with the minister of finance.

--The passenger and immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in January were 4,781 in ocean steamers and 6,160 from Montevideo. The departures numbered 4,719.

--During December there were registered in Buenos Aires 1,851 births, 446 marriages, and 1,315 deaths, of which 807 were children under 5 years (including 131 still-births).

--It transpires that one of the yellow-fever deaths on the steamer *Potem* was caused by a lung disease. In all probability an intelligent investigation of the other cases would show a similar result.

--A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th announces the nomination of Dr. Wenceslao Escalante to the long vacant post of minister of the interior in the Argentine cabinet. The new minister was chairman of the national mortgage bank, and is said to be opposed to Minister Romero's ideas of finance.

--According to telegrams of the 9th the Montevideo doctors have given way to the Buenos Aires sanitary board, and have declared quarantine against Rio de Janeiro. Of course Brazil will have to stand the imposition, but she will deserve it all if she fails to return the compliment on the very first opportunity.

--The Buenos Aires press seems to have been opposed to the arbitrary action of the Argentine sanitary authorities in declaring quarantine against Montevideo. It was pure caprice and cussedness, and the press was right in denouncing it. If they could drive such idiots out of office they would render good service to the country.

--A telegram of the 6th says that more than 3,000 colonists are under arms in the province of Santa Fé, Argentina, to resist the cereal tax enforced by the government. The governor at once ordered troops to the localities to enforce order. The next news will be a revolutionary movement in Santa Fé for the deposition of Gov. Cafferata.

--The wages of a peón near this city are from \$1.50 to \$2.75 per day. In some localities a woman servant gets from \$25 to \$40 a month with board and lodging added. A man and wife acting as servants can command from \$50 to \$80 per month, in addition to board and clothing. These facts show that domestic service is overpaid as compared with ordinary day labor. While a carpenter may get \$2.50 a day without board, averaging \$60 a month without board or lodging, a cook can command as much besides board and lodging. No work is paid for at so high a rate as that of servants and none is so difficult to procure. Who can tell just what is the reason for this?

Buenos Aires Herald.

--There is a shrewd suspicion in the minds of those competent to judge of such matters, that there is something behind the scene in the price agreed to by the former administration for the 3 light ships recently built in England and of which one is already in No. 3 Dock. The price at which each of these vessels was contracted for is 200,000 dollars, gold, but practical men here doubt very much if they could cost more than 60,000 dollars, and a proposal has been brought forward to petition the President to appoint a commission to enquire into the actual value of these vessels. An answer was indeed held yesterday between the President and a person in a high official post, to discuss what should be done in this serious business.

Times of Argentina, January 27th.

--All the officers of the *Rodas* escaped from that ill-fated vessel. They all came away together in one boat, with two of the crew to assist them in navigating it. All the rest of the crew were drowned. The two who escaped have ever since been kept closely imprisoned, and as they are not charged with having caused the loss of the ship or of their comrades, the public has jumped to the conclusion, unjustly no doubt, that these men would, if they were released, say something unpleasant about their officers. The best way to dispel this error is to bring the investigation to an end, but here comes a difficulty, the industry cannot proceed without the naval auditor, and that functionary, Dr. Carranza, is taking his pleasure in Europe. In the meantime, those two unfortunate sailors, who have told all they know about the matter and perhaps a good deal more, are unjustly kept in prison, as it has not occurred to any of the ruling wiseacres that a deputy auditor might be appointed to do Dr. Carranza's work.

Buenos Aires Herald.

--Our London friends having been apparently much annoyed at a recent note of ours respecting President Herrera at the theatre, we give them a little more information on the subject, from personal observation. His Eminence, except on state occasions, never sits at the front of his stage-box, but keeps modestly in the background, placing his friends in front of him. He is invariably armed with one of the largest pair of opera-glasses ever made, which he uses constantly, either directed towards the stage, or towards the *cazuela* where Montevideans beauties mostly do congregate, for though H. E. may be weak in the financial line he has a remarkably keen eye for a pretty woman. Low satirical papers occasionally represent him with a *cork-hat* seated on each knee, but that, of course, is slander. At all events he has never been seen in public. He has a quick ear for a joke and laughs heartily. He prefers ballet and comic opera to tragedy. Any company with a showy troupe of clowns girls is sure of his patronage. He is by no means a dandy in his dress, wearing a quiet frock coat, ill-related tie and, at times, a decidedly shabby round hat. As he is an undersized man, this does not contribute to a dignified appearance. He rarely takes anyone with him in his brougham, but generally drives away alone. When he is at the theatre the box opposite his is always occupied by a stout lady of imposing appearance and with white hair—but that is another story.

Montevideo Times.

--Last year there were registered in Buenos Aires 4,610 marriages, 15,966 deaths and 23,995 births.

--Several provincial governors in Argentina are credited with having agreed to an alliance among themselves.

--The Italian colony in Buenos Aires seems to be having a bad run of luck. On January 30th the proprietor of *La Patria Italiana*, Sig. Sommaruga, who had started a private deposit bank for his poor countrymen, failed for about \$500,000. His business turns out to have been a gross swindle. The swindler escaped. Later in the week the Banco da Roma came to grief, when it was discovered that its manager and founder, Sig. Lavagno, had robbed it of about \$800,000. The bank suspended and its manager was placed under arrest.

--A Frenchman named Angereau died in Montevideo on the 3rd because a barbarous police regulation prevented others from saving his life. He became exhausted while bathing, called for help, and was brought ashore in an insensible condition, though still alive. A medical man was present and was about to apply the usual restoratives, when a police officer appeared and forbade anyone touching the man until the arrival of the police doctor. The man therefore was left to die before the eyes of those willing and able to save him. It is incredible that such inhuman and infamous police restrictions should be permitted to remain in force. No civilized people would permit such a fiendish interference with the humane service one man is able to render to another.

## THE IRONCLAD LIBERTAD.

The name of this vessel ought to be changed from the *Libertad* to the *Licencia*, judging from the scenes that took place on her late voyage out from England. The Argentine navy was sufficiently bad odour before, not to need a fresh instance of incapacity and insubordination. During the voyage out, the conduct of the crew was characterized by extreme contumacy, by obscene insults and absolute refusal to obey commands, and the officers apparently knowing what was in store for them purchased a supply of knuckle-dusters before leaving England. The consequence was that the cells were always full of prisoners. On arrival at Madeira, the bum-boats, as usual, surrounded the ship, and the sailors purchased freely, especially spirituous liquors; and four of them became intoxicated. The officer on watch put them under arrest, and as there was no room in the usual places of detention, ordered them to be thrust into the tormento-store. A few hours subsequently, the commander, Señor Atlilio Barrillari sent to liberate them, and all four were found suffocated by the foul atmosphere, and their bodies were committed to the deep. This cruel episode forms a fitting complement to the Rosales disaster.

Times of Argentina, January 26th.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

--In Pernambuco there are circulated reports of a plan to depose the governor of the state.

--Gen. Barreto Leite, ex-governor of Rio Grande do Sul, died at Porto Alegre on the 5th inst.

--Telegrams from Plaupy indicate that Dr. Coelho Rodrigues has been elected senator.

--The price of a package of cigarettes that on January 31st sold in S. Paulo at 200 reis was raised on February 1st to 300 reis.

--It is announced that Dr. Rodrigues Alves will be the successor of Sr. Rangel Pestana, as senator from São Paulo. The choice certainly could not be better.

--A Montevideo telegram of the 6th says that Gumerindo Saravia is over the boundary in Rio Grande with 500 men, and that he had fought and dispersed the state troops which opposed him.

--Gov. Julio de Castilhos has published announcements in Uruguay offering protection to the Rio Grande political refugees. It is in all probability the kind of protection which the wolf gave to the lamb.

--Dr. Carlos Norberto, who had been absent for three months from S. Paulo, found his house open on his return and, on examining, discovered that he had been robbed, during his absence, of property valued at 10,000\$00.

--A fight is evidently anticipated on the Rio Grande frontier, for surgeons and ambulances were sent there on the 11th. About 1,500 troops are after the insurgent leader Saravia, who is trying to evade a fight with his four or five hundred badly armed men.

--The continuous dispatches from Manáos to the effect that complete peace reigns in Amazonas, lead us to believe that there is something uncertain in the affairs of that state. Where officials are so anxious to assure us that everything is all right, something is surely wrong.

--On the 6th inst. the trial trip of the new stern-wheel steamer *Isabel*, belonging to the Companhia Sul Paulista, was made in the presence of many spectators on the Rio Ribeira de Iguaçu. The result was considered satisfactory. Steaming up stream the *Isabel* made 12 knots an hour. The accommodations for passengers are said to be very good.

--In honor of Senator Ruy Barbosa a meeting was held on the 7th inst. at the Politeama Bahiano theatre in Bahia. An address eulogizing Senator Ruy was made by his colleague Senator Victorino Pereira. In response to this address Ruy spoke for two hours. The audience will kindly accept our heartfelt sympathies.

--At Santos, on the 7th inst., at the instance of the Sociedade Commercial, there was held a meeting attended by the foreign consuls, members of the municipal council and representative men of all classes, for the purpose of deciding on the best means of preventing the spread of yellow fever in the city. The government, we might add, is quite ready to block any practical suggestions.

--In Porto Alegre, on the 5th inst., the Italians wished to make a public demonstration over the burial of the remains of Giovanni Rizzi who had been murdered at Bahia. Their consul, Senator Victorino Pereira, and the Italian minister, Dr. Rangel Pestana, will be present. The demonstration, it was decided, will be a demonstration, which, it was feared, would lead to disturbances. This appears to have enraged the Italians who hissed the consul and tore down the arms at the consulate. The police dispersed the mob and replaced the arms.

--A new theatre is now talked of in São Paulo, The members of the municipal chamber of Marianna, Minas Gerais, have all resigned.

--The election of a successor to Senator Rangel Pestana will be held in S. Paulo on the 21st prox.

--The wheat crop in Jaguari colony, Rio Grande do Sul, is said to amount to 20,000 bags.

--A document relating to the mother of Tirabacana is said to have been discovered at Barra.

--An American named Botsford has been arrested at S. Carlos do Pinhal, at the request of the United States government, for the crime of theft.

--A telegram from Porto Alegre, of official origin, announces the defeat and dispersion of General Saravia's forces near Bagé. No particulars are given, but it is said that the defeated federalists are taking refuge in Uruguay.

--There was a serious disturbance at Curiyba, Paraná, on the night of the 12th inst. The chief of police demanded admission to the place where a German ball was in progress, and was refused. A fight ensued and shots were exchanged, one police official being gravely wounded.

--In Araras, S. Paulo, Barão de Araras has caused a large building to be erected and furnished for the purpose of establishing a lycée, to be under the direction of priests of the Salesian order. The cost is said to be over 200,000\$, in addition to which Barão de Araras, of the same town, has contributed 60,000\$ in money.

## COFFEE NOTES

--The price of ground coffee has risen to 2\$ per kilo.

--The Lampert and Holt steamer *J. W. Taylor* left Santos for New York on the 8th inst. with a cargo of 52,110 bags of coffee, one of the largest cargoes which ever left that port.

--From the *Gazeta de Notícias*:—"Your coffee has one very good feature and one very bad one." "How so?"—"Its good feature is that it contains no *carnauba*; its bad feature, that it contains no coffee."

--The total exports of coffee from Ceylon during the calendar years 1891 and 1892 were as follows:

1891. .... 2,224 6,456 894

1892. .... 39,112 3,141 979

--Incredible! On the 8th some police and sanitary officials "raided" an establishment in Rua Barão de S. Félix where coffee is roasted and ground for the retail trade, where they found a large quantity of coffee mixed with Indian corn. And this in Rio, the greatest coffee market of the world!

## RAILROAD NOTES

--The section of the Central line from Sabará to Santa Luzia, Minas Gerais, will soon be formally inaugurated.

--The municipal chamber of Mogy-mirim, S. Paulo, has approved the drawings for the railway to be built between that town and Limeira.

--A letter from Rio Branco says that in that town a man was killed by a train of the Leopoldina railway through the carelessness of the engineer.

--There was a collision between two freight trains on the Central line, near Barra do Pirahy, on the 6th inst. Both locomotives were considerably injured.

--The minister of agriculture has decided that the Paranaguá to Curiyba company can expend 103,525\$00 in stone ballast for the *terra* section of that line, the said expense to be divided equally between two financial years.

--It is said that the *Passeio Público* and perhaps the Jardim Botânico will soon pass under the control of the municipal government. In that case, some law should be passed protecting these public grounds against the schemes of speculators.

--The Visconde de Góis having resigned the presidency of the Leopoldina company, the directors have unanimously resolved to invite Councillor Paulino José Soares da Souza to accept that office. The invitation was accepted and the new president took charge of the office on the 7th inst.

--Buenos Aires telegrams of the 8th give advice of a rumour that the British minister to that country has intimated to the Argentine government that a regulation of interest guarantees on railways owned by British subjects would create a bad impression in the government of Her Majesty.

--The Sorocabana-Iguatu company has purchased the Canguera *fazenda*, at the 7th kilometre of the line between São Paulo and Boinacatu, where the junction is to be made with the branch running to Santos. It is said that the company will construct new workshops on this property, for which 64,000\$ were paid.

--The minister of *industria e viação* has directed the following *aviso* to the inspector-general of railways:—"It being reported that the directors of railways subventioned by the Union have refused the concession of passages to military contingents in the states, on federal service, I recommend prompt measures to the end that the requisitions of the constituted authorities shall be attended to, without exigency of payment on any of those railways."

--A stupid, if not criminal, blunder occurred on the Recife and S. Francisco line, at the station of Contendas, on the 7th inst. A freight train had been derailed, and some hours elapsed before the cars were ready to proceed. Just as they were fairly under way, a passenger train came up from the opposite direction at full speed. A frightful collision resulted, from which 4 persons were killed, about 50 wounded, and several cars were smashed. It looks as though no advice had been made to advise the approaching passenger train of the obstruction.

--An epidemic of small-pox is raging in Santiago and other cities of Chile. It seems impossible to dislodge the loathsome disease from the cities of South America.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Even the *Jornal* is now sending the Brazilian squadron to Chicago!

—The *Paiz* still insists that the Brazilian squadron will go to Chicago.

—The *Paratyba* has been mentioned for the scientific expedition to Ceará next April.

—The mortality in this city on the 9th was only 26, of which 3 were from *accesso puerico*.

—Dr. Rangel Pestana has resigned his seat in the Senate and the post of editor-in-chief of the *Timp*.

—The opening of a tunnel through the Livramento hill has also fallen under the ban of the prefect.

—It is said that the *Riachuelo* and *Aquidabam* will have military masts substituted for those now in use.

—The appointment of Dr. Domingos José Freire as *ad interim* director of the national museum, is announced.

—It is said that Capt. Marques de Leão, at present in command of the *Almirante Barroso*, will remain in command during the voyage to China.

—Notwithstanding the raid on the polling places in the Sacramento parish, the returning board reported that Leite Borges had been duly elected.

—Two telegrams (Nos. 2,966 and 3,000) sent from Nova Friburgo on the 15th ult., are still on their way to this city. Wouldn't it be well to send an ox-cart for them?

—Why is it that our English mails are still saturated with disinfectants? Can it be that Spain and Portugal are still laboring under the idea that there is cholera in England?

—It is announced by cable that cholera has again made its appearance in Marseilles. From all appearances next summer will see a general epidemic of the dreaded disease throughout Europe.

—We see by the *Jornal do Commercio* that Mr. Benjamin, of the New York *Life*, etc., has succeeded in organizing a syndicate for bringing out an opera company the next season.

—The long season of heat and drought which had been reigning here was broken on the 9th by a heavy thunder-storm. The rain lasted to the end of the week, took a few hours' rest, and then began again.

—Ayer's Almanack came within three days of it. It had predicted rain for the 4th. Perhaps it did not make sufficient allowance for the spirit of *paciencia* which rules all things in this part of the world.

—In view of the circumstance that the municipality is now ready to borrow a little money, will someone tell us what has become of the Banco Ridicula? This is a business the said bank ought to hear of.

—The *procurador* of the republic, Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, has announced the sale of the *quinta de Cojij* to the Empreza Edificadora in the days of Ruy Barbosa and other worthies of the provisional government.

—We regret to see by a *Paiz* telegram that Mrs. Grossout has been fighting a duel with Denoix, and was hurt. She ought to have known better. If women must fight duels, then they must take the consequences.

—The prefect has determined certain places as stations for hand-trucks and has instructed the fiscals to stop the practice of leaving them anywhere in the street, to the obstruction of traffic. This is another good measure.

—It is said that the Botanical Garden will soon receive the material for an extension of its electric tram service between the city and Largo do Machado. It is proposed that each electric tram shall have an ordinary tram attached.

—The American steamer *Vigilancia*, which sailed on the 1st inst., took 504 packages of exhibits for the Chicago exhibition. It is announced that 1,087 packages more will be shipped on the *Segurança*, which is to sail on the 20th.

—Senator Aristides Lobo, referring to the appointment of Dr. Rangel Pestana to the vice-presidency of the new *Banco da Republica*, says that the future will soon show whether it is not injurious to republican interests to withdraw able men from Congress.

—The prefect has been refusing to deliver fresh beef to certain butchers at the S. Díogo station until they comply with an accord signed July 30th last. It is hardly in harmony with the liberties spoken of in the constitution, but perhaps the butcher deserves in the punishment.

—The new general-superintendent of immigration, Sr. Alcindo Guanabara, with his staff, left for Europe on the 10th on the French packet *Bretil*. In view of the almost certain prevalence of cholera in Europe this year, the government might better have kept Alcindo at home and saved the salary.

—It has now been determined to send the officers and men selected for the voyage to China on the *Almirante Barroso* to Toulon on the *Rincón*, which soon goes to Europe for repairs. The *Paratyba* will therefore remain at the Ilha Grande quarantine station. Later, the men will be sent by packet steamer.

—The foreign minister at Rome, says the *Mondadori Times*, has received a telegram from the Italian minister in Rio de Janeiro saying that the Brazilian government had been informed that Italy had already waited long enough to obtain satisfaction for the assassination of her subjects at S. Vicente and Viamão, and that she expects prompt and complete satisfaction. It seems to us that this is pretty strong language, but the *Diário Oficial* appears to think that it "does not exceed the limit fixed by the friendly relations between Italy and Brazil."

—The employees of the City Improvements Co., have had a beneficial society for some time, and on Saturday evening last a meeting was held for the election of directors. A quarrel unhappily broke out between two members and in the general confusion and violence which followed one of the men, Antonio dos Santos Coelho, was fatally stabbed in the back. In his hand was found a quantity of hair torn from the beard and moustache of another man, afterwards discovered to be Manoel Lopes Lyrio, who is accused of the murder. Nearly 60 of the men present were placed under arrest.

—There were 34 deaths on the 12th, of which 2 from yellow-fever and 2 from *accesso puerico*.

—Yesterday's *Diário Oficial* publishes the new police regulations, which occupy over 22 pages of that paper.

—The Carnaval has passed quietly and without disorder. Considerable effort has been made for a brilliant display, but the lack of money was evidently too great.

—There were only 26 deaths in this city on the 9th, a total lower even than the winter average. There is no sign even of a yellow-fever epidemic. Will the Buenos Aires sanitary blacksmiths make a note of this?

—The number of persons now going to Europe on government commissions, to study something, reminds us of the good old days of the monarchy. The army of favored sons and protégés is quite as large and exigent as it was then.

—Two valiant hunters have asked permission of the chief of police to arm themselves with suitable guns for hunting an onça supposed to be in the forest about Andaray Grande. And the chief has most obligingly given them the desired permission.

—It is deserving of note that everyone is being praised for doing his duty promptly and skillfully in connection with the recent naval evolutions. Praising an artillery officer for the execution with which he fired blank shots is apparently carrying the matter to an excess.

—United States Minister E. H. Conger left for the south on the French packet *Congo* on the 9th inst., on a visit to Montevideo and Buenos Aires. The exigencies of the Argentine sanitary authorities will hardly give him a good impression of the intelligence and liberality of the public men of those countries.

—We trust the *Jornal* will reconsider its threat to send us its next batch of invitations to take breakfast or lunch elsewhere, in order to escape the expected "puff." The *News* is far from being skilful in that line of business, and it has no talent whatever for saying complimentary things where they are not deserved.

—On the 9th a soldier entered an eating-house in Rua Senador Pompeu, called for the best dishes on the list and drank all the wine he cared for. Then, when the waiter asked for payment, he coolly drew his knife and stabbed him twice. Being a patriotic soldier, he will probably escape the punishment he deserves.

—The minister of war has issued orders for severely censuring Major Afonso Alves de Moraes. This is the officer who, having been arrested by order of Gen. Hypolito Ribeiro, protested against his arrest and was joined in his protest by many officers of the army in Rio Grande do Sul. The minister of war has given orders for the latter to be also censured.

—We shall have to keep an eye on our worthy port inspector of health. On the 9th he visited the *Paiz* and recommended that "we ought to fire our last cartridge to free ourselves from cholera." As this remark was associated with suggested improvements at Ilha Grande, it is to be feared that the worthy doctor's cartridges are all loaded with quarantine restrictions.

—The chief of police has been very properly calling the attention of his delegates to the vice of gambling which is on the increase in this city. While efforts are making to suppress the common gambling places, the chief should not forget the race-courses, the sportsman's banks, the casinos and clubs, and the private houses where some very doubtful work is done.

—One of our subscribers who receives his paper at *Cruzeiro*, only about seven hours from here on the Central railway, sends us the wrapper of our last issue, showing that it takes *five days* for the journey. The wrapper bears the post-marks "Rio de Janeiro, 7 Feb. '93" and "Cruzeiro, 12 Feb. '93." This may indicate improvement, but we are some what doubtful about it."

—The president of the Brazilian commission at Chicago is complaining of the failure to send him a list of exhibits and exhibitors, which is needed for the "official catalogue." Many more complaints will probably be heard before the information is obtained, for it probably does not as yet exist. Many of the northern states are sending their exhibits direct and it probably has never occurred to any one to forward lists of them.

—We regret to say that the delivery by the post-office of this paper has been most irregular for many months past. We are in constant receipt of complaints from every quarter, but we cannot meet the difficulty. We must ask the patience of our subscribers for a time longer until we can locate the cause, when we hope to secure the proper delivery of the paper. We shall be glad to send missing numbers to those desiring them.

—We see that a general project for Lazarotto buildings in the different states, is to be sent to the Chicago exhibition. In view of the great number of these projects, which are going forward, would it not be proper to specify on each that there is a strong probability of their remaining "projects" for an indefinite time. It would then be a really noteworthy exhibit, for there is no country in the world which can beat Brazil in unrealized and unrealizable projects.

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—We are expecting to hear that Dr. Rangel Pestana's admission that he knows nothing about banking, has made a *boa impressão* in London.

—The customs receipts at Pernambuco amounted in the month of December to 1,769,618\$457, against 1,028,523\$763 in the corresponding month of 1891.

—The minister of finance has issued orders for withdrawing from circulation the notes of the Banco Ensiór de Pernambuco. They will be replaced with notes of the Banco da Republica.

—The municipal council of this city has authorized the prefect to borrow 10,000,000\$, to be repaid in 20 years. The rate of interest is not fixed, but according to the terms of the authorization, it is to be "moderate."

—We shall wait for the balance sheets of the Banco Fuscio with much interest, especially to see its deposit account growth.

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—Should there be any difficulty in disposing of the bonds, does there still remain in the treasury a sufficient amount of gold to redeem 50,000,000\$ in treasury notes? Or is the minister of finance merely playing a game of bluff?

—The minister of finance says that if bonds won't redeem the notes, he will see what virtue there is in gold. If he means by this that he will redeem treasury notes in gold at their full value, we beg that he will apply to us before going elsewhere.

—In the year 1892 the deposits made in the Caixa Económica in this city amounted to 15,387,523\$09 and the sums withdrawn to 8,342,000\$. The balance remaining in the Caixa Económica on Dec. 31st was 31,116,837\$049, belonging to 18,930 depositors.

—The Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil formally closed its entries in account current on the 9th, and transferred the books of that section to the Banco do Brasil office, on Rua da Alfândega, where the new Banco Republica do Brasil is to be located.

—A London telegram of the 10th says that the holders of Ceará Harbor Corporation stock had just been advised by the Brazilian legation that the overdue interest guarantee would be paid on the next day, a telegraphic order to that effect having just been received from Rio de Janeiro.

—The announcement on the 10th of the repayment of 10,000,000\$ a month in bank notes had an immediate favorable effect on exchange. We have repeatedly urged that the withdrawal of a part of this excessive issue would be followed by a higher rate of exchange, simply because the currency would appreciate in value.

—The minister of finance has ordered the bureaus subordinate to his department to use notes of banks of issue and small treasury notes in making payments. The object of this order is to withdraw from circulation the larger treasury notes and to increase the circulation of small notes required for making change. This is a good measure.

—It would certainly be sad if after the new Banco da Republica sells the bonds, the product should be applied not to the redemption of treasury notes, but to the purchase of ironclads, improved guns and other playthings. And yet circumstances equally distressing have befallen the unfortunate Treasury. The appropriation of the gold deposits of the banks of issue for instance.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 8th says that the governor of Rio Grande has applied to the legislature for authorization to borrow 500,000\$ on 2% bonds issued at par. The purpose is to consolidate the floating debt. The application was at once accepted to the extent that a resolution was passed to that effect. Up to the 11th some 300,000\$ had been subscribed to the loan, in great part, probably by creditors of the state.

—On the 9th inst., the minister of finance addressed the following communication to the president of the Banco da Republica do Brasil:—"By Art. 18 of Decree of the 17th of last December the government bound itself to redeem, with the deposit of gold and bonds—made in the Treasury by banks of issue, [treasury notes] to the amount of 100,000,000\$, the redemption to commence as soon as your bank begins its operations. And, since it is expedient to redeem as soon as possible the sum of 50,000,000\$, I send Y. E. 21,348 bills bearing 4% interest in gold and 7,066 bearing 5% interest in currency, in order that your bank may with the product thereof redeem the Treasury's account in an equivalent sum in government paper-money. The redemption will be effected at the rate of 10,000,000\$ per month, and your bank will in due time call on the Treasury for the sum necessary to complete the redemption of the aforesaid amount of 50,000,000\$. 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## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 11th, 1893.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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## BANKS.

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Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
65,025,000\$			4 Policies	2,003—1,000\$	1,015 \$000	1,015 \$000—1,018 \$00
12,651,100	Jan.—July	5	do gold	2,000—1,000	1,145 \$00	1,145 \$00—1,145
11,600	Quarterly	4				
14,844,500	Jan.—July	5		1,000\$		
25,294,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1868	1,000	1,500 \$000	1,500 doc—1,600
18,350,000	Quarterly	4 1/2	do	1,879	1,000 \$000	1,000 \$000—1,000
9,850,000	do	4	do	1880—1,000	1,240 \$000	1,180 \$000—1,230
	Jan.—July	5	State of Rio de Janeiro	500—200	101 0	

## DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS.						
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	Bragançina.....	200\$	196\$	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/4	Campos and Carangola.....	200	195	—
....	....	....	Geral do Brasil.....	211.5	4	—
1,133,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	do	220	2,500	—
15,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	5	Juiz de Fora and Piau.....	200	192	—
3,049,010	do	5—6	Leopoldina.....	200	195	—
....	....	....	do gold.....	200	195	—
5,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	5	gest of Minas.....	200	200	—
1,100,000	Jan.—July	5	Sapucaia.....	200	53	—
13,171,000	Jan.—Aug.	5	S. Isidro do Rio Pardo.....	200	192	—
10,300,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	do gold.....	200	440	—
16,177,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	Sorocaba.....	100	70	—
593,000	Jan.—July	7	União Valenciana.....	200	700	71\$00
—	—	—	—	—	140	—
TRAMWAYS.						
675,000	Jan.—July	5	Cant. e Viação Fluminense.....	200	90	—
21,000	do	6	Carros Urbanos.....	500	490	—
771,300	do	7	do	100	100	—
214,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco.....	200	—	—
226,600	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Vila Isabel.....	200	198	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHIPPING.						
12,000,000	Jun.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	190	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	190\$00
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
892,800	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/4	Panera.....	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quissamã.....	200	180	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco.....	200	160	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MILLS.						
1,874,400	Feb.—Aug.	7	Alliança.....	200	200	—
2,900,400	May—Nov.	7	America Fabril.....	200	70	—
1,539,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial.....	200	253	—
1,200,000	May—Nov.	7	do	200	200	500
495,200	Apr.—Oct.	7	Confiança Industrial.....	200	210	—
575,200	do	7	Industrial Mineira.....	200	192	—
3,392,000	Jan.—July	7	Petropolitana.....	200	—	—
3,000,000	do	7	Progr. Industrial do Brasil.....	200	200	—
2,500,000	Jan.—July	6 1/4	Print. Industrial.....	200	195	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Christovão.....	200	—	—
367,900	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Lázaro.....	200	100	—
6,675,000	Jan.—July	6	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	100	—	—
—	—	—	União Industrial S. Sebastião.....	2210	104	95\$00
—	—	—	—	—	106	—
MISCELLANEOUS.						
8,337,500	Jan.—July	6	Agroind. do Rio Grande do Sul.....	200	160	—
2,569,300	do	7	Agroind. de Vilação do Brasil.....	100	18	500
878,500	....	....	Brancos e Móveis, construções.....	100	—	500
3,662,500	Jan.—July	7	Urânia Agrícola.....	200	195	—
4,254,000	do	7	Empresa de Obras Públicas.....	200	50	—
1,525,000	May—Nov.	7	do	200	200	—
6,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Lavoura Ind. & Colon.....	200	—	—
14,180,000	do	7	Nacional do Oeste.....	200	150	—
2,853,200	Feb.—Aug.	7	Sauvageon do Rio.....	200	240	—
—	—	—	Serviços Marítimos.....	200	—	—

## SHIPPING

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
60,000,000	60,000,000	50,000	Carioca.....	3.000—Aug. 92	100\$	210,000	—
80,000,000	80,000,000	..	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	..	100	..	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Nac. Navegação Costeira.....	..	150	..	—
6,000,000	1,250,000	..	Notte e Sul.....	12.48% ap. Jan. 91	40	55,000	—

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INSURANCE.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	210,000\$	70,667\$	Allianca.....	1 \$000 - Jan. 93	20\$	38000	78000 - 100000
3,000,000	750,000	251,369	Arg. Fluviense.....	20 \$000 - Jan. 93	250	440 000	350 000 -
3,000,000	600,000	50,272	Bonançaria.....	1 \$000 - Jan. 93	20	10 000	10 000 -
3,000,000	300,000	.....	Bonançaria.....	4 \$000 - July 92	40	.....	.....
7,500,000	3,000,000	464	Brazil Federal.....	2 \$000 - Jan. 93	20	11 000	11 000 -
4,000,000	200,000	175,000	Confiança.....	10 \$000 - July 93	125	170 000	170 000 -
4,000,000	320,000	375,000	Confiança.....	4 \$000 - Jan. 93	10	13 000	13 000 -
2,000,000	200,000	25,000	Companhia.....	4 \$000 - Jan. 93	20	4 000	4 000 -
2,000,000	200,000	15,000	Genl. ....	1 \$000 - Jan. 93	20	17 000	17 000 -
2,000,000	200,000	11,753	Indemnizadora.....	6 \$000 - Jan. 93	100	75 000	75 000 -
8,000,000	400,000	50,000	Integridade.....	3 \$000 - Jan. 93	30	31 000	31 000 -
1,000,000	100,000	15,447	Lealdade.....	3 \$000 - Jan. 93	30	31 000	31 000 -
1,000,000	750,000	143,000	Lealdade.....	3 \$000 - Feb. 93	20	21 000	21 000 -
1,000,000	200,000	27,135	Prosperidade.....	4 \$000 - Jan. 93	20	47 000	47 000 -
1,000,000	100,000	39,723	União Com. dos Varejistas.....	1 \$000 - Jan. 93	10	8 000	8 000 - 10 000
2,000,000	200,000	13,413	Vigilância.....	1 \$000 - Jan. 93	10	.....	.....

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	...	Alagoas.....	40 \$	25 000	---	---
1,600,000	320,000	...	Caio Frio.....	40	43 000	---	---
2,000,000	210,000	...	Cataguases.....	20	20 000	---	---
2,000,000	600,000	...	Gemil do Brasil.....	70	1 000	---	---
---	---	---	do.....	200	2 000	1 000	1 000
20,000,000	5,000,000	45,572	Minas de S. Jerônimo.....	25	5 000	5 000	5 000
20,000,000	5,000,000	...	Muzambim.....	60	120 000	---	---
12,000,000	8,000,000	...	Nova Friburgo, Brazil.....	40	60 000	---	---
12,000,000	6,000,000	...	Novo Rio de S. Paula.....	40	7 000	6 000	7 000
60,000,000	6,705,000	2,210,270	Oeste de Minas.....	200	80 000	---	---
---	2,700,000	...	do 2 series.....	75	13 000	---	---
8,000,000	11,023,750	...	Paracatu.....	65	45 000	---	---
30,000,000	6,000,000	...	Panopela.....	40	51 000	---	---
10,000,000	10,000,000	...	Pepuia to Araxá.....	40	1 000	---	---
3,000,000	950,000	...	Quilombo.....	200	86 000	---	---
70,000,000	...	...	Tijucá.....	100	100 000	---	---
---	...	...	União Sorocaba-Iguape.....	6 %	180 000	100 000-120 000	---
1,600,000	1,085,173	34,302	do a series.....	60	37 000	---	40 000
3,000,000	600,000	...	União Valenciana.....	6 1/2 %	200	---	---
42,000,000	47,000,000	...	Vassouras e Paiv do Alfves.....	40	16 000	---	---
---	---	---	Viçosa Ferre Sapucahy,...	10 500	9 000-10 000	---	---
TRANSPORTES							
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	...	Carioac.....	200 \$	200 000	---	---
1,200,000	...	...	Corcovado (and hotel).....	14 \$	---	---	---
12,000,000	12,000,000	...	Jardim Botânico.....	3 000	185 000	---	185 000
21,000,000	18,000,000	88,186	---	300	100 000	---	100 000
12,000,000	12,000,000	55,000	S. Christovam.....	100	125 000	---	125 000
1,000,000\$	3,000,000\$	55,000	Vila Isabel.....	300	210 000	---	220 000-221 000

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## BANKS.

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate of <sub>ia</sub>	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
15,827,000	Jan.—July	6	Credito Real do Brasil....	100\$	54 9/10	52 6/10—53 4/10
	do gold.....	5	Credito Real de S. Paulo....	100\$	95 5/100	—
19,069,100	Apr.—Oct.	5	Credito Rural e Internacional....	100\$	92 9/10	—
6,676,800	....	7	Rep. dos Estados Unidos....	100	25 1/10	—
8,000	....	6	Rep. gold.....	100	81 9/10	—
6,130,100	May—Nov.	5	Précial....	100	70 9/10	75 0/10—75 1/10
50000	....	5	União Agrícola do Brasil....	100	83 9/10	—
10,233,000	Jan.—Jul.	6	União, S. Paulo....	100	..	—

MILLS

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
\$ 8,000,000	\$ 8,000,000	..	Agricola do Parangapuana.	\$ 800 - July 91	60 \$	60 400	.....
\$ 8,000,000	\$ 2,400,000	..	Agroind. do Rio das Pratas.	\$ 800 - July 91	60	.....	.....
\$ 8,000,000	\$ 2,400,000	..	Cant. e Viação Fluminense.	400 - July 91	200	215 000	.....
\$ 7,500,000	\$ 750,000	768,000	Carregueiros Fluminense.	.. - Jan. 93	200	210 000	.....
\$ 6,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	16,916	Central do Brasil.....	4 000 - Jan. 93	80	40 000	.....
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	36,832	Ceres Brasileira.....	10 000 - Jan. 93	80	13 000	.....
\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	..	Empres. de Obra Pública.	100 - Sept. 91	200	21 000	.....
\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	..	Empres. Fluminense.	5 000 - July 91	40	15 000	22 800 000 - 24 800 000
\$ 4,000,000	\$ 12,000,000	452,587	Industrial do Brasil.....	.. - Feb. 93	200	.....	.....
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	..	Melhoramentos do Brasil.	5 000 - July 91	200	34 000	31 000 - 33 00
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	..	do do Rio.....	Int. - Jan. 91	100	20 000	.....
\$ 5,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo.....	..	60	60 000	..... - 70 00
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	..	Metropolitana.....	..	40	20 000	.....
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 5,500,000	24,189	Nacional da Forjas e Estos.	..	100	20 000	.....
\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000	..	Nacional da Forjas e Estos.	..	..	35 000	.....
\$ 5,000,000	\$ 8,750,000	..	Nacional de Oleos.....	3 500 - July 91	70	3 000	.....
\$ 6,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	..	Nova Era Kunimatsu.	..	40	20 000	.....
\$ 9,000,000	\$ 7,500,000	21,805	Oficinas Hydrofábricas do Brasil.	10 000 - July 91	70	35 000	.....
\$ 8,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	34,917	Sumaré do Rio.	10 000 - July 91	100	30 000	..... - 34 00
\$ 6,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	..	Serviços Marítimos.	13 1/2 - July 91	80	50 000	..... - 55 00
\$ 6,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	..	Torres Brasileira.	100 - Jan. 93	80	50 000	.....
\$ 6,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	..	União In. dos Est. do Bráz.	4 000 - July 91	200	20 000	.....

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